

coal to the United States and that they have asked that proper facilities be accorded them for getting the supply here quickly.

A reply has been sent that a free way will be given and all facilities possible placed at their disposal.

The duty on the coal will be about 67 cents a ton.

THERE IS PRACTICALLY NO COAL NOW IN NEW YORK.

There is no anthracite coal in New York.

It must not be implied from this statement that diligent search would not dig up a few tons in obscure places, but beyond what is being held for consumers who must have it there is not enough anthracite in town to answer the normal demand of the city for a day's supply.

Few of the big dealers have a pound of anthracite in their yards. They are selling bituminous coal to their customers, having abandoned all efforts to secure hard coal.

Despatches from Washington positively assert that there will be no extra session of Congress to end the strike, and that the President is in despair for a plan to solve the problem. He will not send Federal troops to Pennsylvania unless a request comes from the Governor of that State through the regular constitutional channels.

ANTHRACITE NEVER SO SCARCE.

"There was never a time when anthracite was so scarce in New York," said one of the most prominent dealers in the city to The Evening World this afternoon. "Not only is there very little of it here, but the dealers have ceased trying to get it."

"We are supplying our customers with bituminous coal, which we get from the West. Operators from out there have out on the market a coal that is practically smokeless. With smoke consumers and careful firing, manufacturers and engineers of big office buildings are beginning to discover that they can get along with bituminous as well as with anthracite."

"Will not this discovery if worked out to the extent of making the burning of bituminous coal without smoke possible result in great damage to the anthracite operators when mining coal in the strike regions is resumed?" asked the reporter.

The dealer said he did not know, but he presumed that it would.

NEW YORK A CITY OF SMOKE.

Small dealers by the score have closed their yards, sold their horses and trucks and gone out of business. It is a question of a few days when bituminous coal must be burned in apartment-houses, hotels and private residences where no provision has been made for smoke consuming devices, and the atmosphere over New York, already thick, will become almost unbearable.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS TO END STRIKE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—There will be no call for an extra session of Congress to deal with the coal strike situation at this stage. The President expressly stated in his appeal to the operators and representatives of the miners yesterday that he did not act officially in calling them together.

He has for the time being exhausted his individual resources. In his view the matter is again one with which the State of Pennsylvania should deal. If the commonwealth finds itself unable to control the situation and appeals to him through the constitutional channels, the President will be ready to bring into play the great forces of the National Government, military and civil. But for the time being the President has relaxed his efforts.

NO FEDERAL TROOPS WILL BE SENT.

A great many radical suggestions have been made as the result of the failure of the conference yesterday and they include everything from taking possession of the mines by the Government to sending United States troops to Pennsylvania without regard to any call from the Governor of the State. It can be positively stated that none of these suggestions has received any serious consideration by the administration.

It is not yet known whether President Roosevelt will issue a statement commenting upon the result of yesterday's coal strike conference. Some of the Cabinet will advise against such a course. There is disappointment that the effort of the President met with not better success, but it seems to be the opinion of those who are cognizant of the situation that the Administration can do no more. The good offices of the President to settle the strike was the limit of his power.

Late last evening the operators who were in the conference called upon Secretary Root, but the position they had assumed made it impossible to carry negotiations further, although various phases of the situation were briefly discussed.

President Mitchell and the other members of the Anthracite Committee who attended yesterday's conference left Washington at 10:50 to-day over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for their headquarters at Wilkes-Barre. Before boarding the train Mr. Mitchell said that probably soon after his arrival in Wilkes-Barre he would issue directions to the miners as to how to proceed, but that he could not say positively what he would do.

ORDERS TO CONTINUE STRIKE.

ASKED WHAT DIRECTIONS, IF ANY, HE WOULD ISSUE, HE REPLIED THAT ANY DIRECTIONS ISSUED WOULD ONLY BE FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE STRIKE.

"Do you feel," he was asked, "that public sentiment will sustain you in continuing the strike?"

"It certainly must do so after the result of yesterday's conference," he replied. "We are confident that we have the sympathy of every working man in the country and we believe that we will have the financial support of most of them."

"Is the outside contribution sufficient to relieve present distress?" "I can't state the exact amount, but so far we have been able to relieve all cases of absolute want, and we expect the contributions to increase in volume. We feel quite confident of being able to continue the strike through the winter, but we shall regret very much to have to do so, not only on our own account, but on account of the public. Indeed, if only the interests of the miners and operators were concerned, the strike would be of comparatively little general importance."

MITCHELL TO THE OPERATORS.

Mr. Mitchell referred to the charge of lawlessness made by the coal operators in the conference yesterday, saying:

"Several of them made the statement that there had been twenty murders by the strikers since the beginning of the strike. We challenged the statement on the spot and I volunteered to tender my resignation then and there if it could be proved that there had been twenty deaths, all told, from violence, since the inception of the strike. The proposition was not accepted."

"The truth is that there have been just seven deaths and three of these were caused by the Coal and Iron police employed by the mine operators. The trouble is that these men never go to the mines, and they accept without question all the representations made to them."

The Mitchell party expects to reach Wilkes-Barre at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon.

President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, returned to New York this morning from the conference with President Roosevelt. He said:

"From what I understand of the President's position and from what I gathered at the conference it does not seem to me probable that he will send Federal troops into the coal fields."

"While we still think that the Government should send the troops, we do not think such action will be taken."

HOPE IS FUTILE.

David Wilcox, chief counsel for the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, who was present with the operators as an adviser in their Washington trip, said:

"We asked the President to proceed against the Miners' Union as an unlawful combination, being the most illegal of trusts. We told the President we were mining coal to the extent of 15 per cent. of our nominal output and that if we had sufficient protection we could mine the usual quantity."

"We made a fair proposition to Mr. Mitchell, which he refused to accept."

PRESIDENT BAER, OF THE READING, LEADER IN OPPOSING ROOSEVELT.



G. GEORGE F. BAER.
(Copyright by Gutekunst, Philadelphia.)

cept. The Mine-Workers' Union is shutting off the supply of the people of the United States. Beyond any doubt it is an illegal organization and should be suppressed.

"So far as I can see there is no chance that the Federal troops will be sent while the strike is in existence."

"While we hope that the President will send the troops, the hope is futile. We cannot mine sufficient coal without the Federal troops. Consequently, you can see that we cannot mine coal."

Under Federal pressure the statutes of Pennsylvania may be invoked to force a settlement.

THREE ARE LAWS ON THE PENNSYLVANIA STATUTE BOOK WHICH SPECIFICALLY PROHIBIT COAL-CARRYING RAILROADS FROM ENGAGING IN THE MINING OF COAL, AND WHICH FORBID DIRECTORS OF A COAL-CARRYING ROAD BEING INTERESTED IN A COAL MINING COMPANY.

This law is being violated by practically every coal-carrying road in Pennsylvania.

GOV. STONE SUMMONED.

To accomplish this end quickly he has summoned Gov. Stone. The stubborn attitude of the operators, whom he roundly lectured for their unpatriotic stand, has goaded the President into fighting humor. Asked to-day if Mr. Roosevelt would refrain from further effort, Secretary Cortelyou answered:

"I don't think I would say that."

"There is no likelihood that he will pay any attention to the request made by the operators for Federal troops in the anthracite region."

That was the one point which brought the operators to the White House conference. The burden of their argument was that a state of anarchy existed in the coal fields and that the presence of an army would speedily insure the resumption of mining.

After they left the President the operators sought Secretary of War Root, and were in conference with him at the Arlington Hotel until long past midnight.

TALKED TO MORGAN.

The meeting was an afterthought, because the operators had intended leaving at 7 o'clock last night. Three hours later President Fowler, of the Ontario and Western, sought Secretary Root at the Arlington, and, having arranged for the conference, telephoned his conferees to join him.

At 2 A. M. the coal presidents left the hotel and were driven to their train. They left for New York at 3:30 o'clock.

Before the marchers went back to the afternoon conference at the White House they were in communication with J. Pierpont Morgan in New York by long-distance telephone.

President Roosevelt's physical condition has been greatly disturbed by the unfavorable outcome of the strike conference. He suffered considerable pain in his injured leg during the afternoon session, and Dr. Jung was in constant attendance. He is now in a highly nervous and irritable state, and it is feared that this will retard seriously the healing of his wound.

"TIM" SULLIVAN WILL GIVE COAL TO NEW YORK POOR.

Timothy D. Sullivan, candidate for Congress vice Perry Belmont, thrown down, was not excited to-day about the chance of a morning newspaper that he was going to organize coal riots on the east side for the purpose of getting votes for the Democratic party.

On the contrary, he was in a most equable and generous mood. He said of course that the story was a lie, and that he would not be so foolish as to be nominated for Congress, but it is false and any intelligent man who goes through the east side will learn that he is not the kind of man to create a disturbance for mercenary political motives. Anything I do is legitimate.

To improve the accusation I am willing to attack my own income, and I am willing to take the lead to have a fund for the relief of the poor. He then authorized the offer on his part which appears above.

SULZER SAYS PRESIDENT CAN END THE COAL STRIKE.

It is in the power of the President to end the coal strike without further trouble, according to Congressman William Sulzer. Said Mr. Sulzer to an Evening World reporter to-day: "The President can settle the coal strike in twenty-four hours if he will enforce the criminal provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law of 1890. The coal strike contracts with the coal-carrying railroad companies is a conspiracy under the terms of the Anti-Trust law. The United States Supreme Court held in the joint traffic case that the contract between the coal strike and the railroads associated with it was a conspiracy, and enjoined them."

Violated Every Day.

"They have violated that injunction every day since."

"Why does not the President compel his Attorney-General to proceed criminally against the coal barons indicted under the criminal proceedings of that law, and proceed with their prosecution immediately?"

"Proof of this conspiracy is apparent to all. The evidence is overwhelming."

"The law says every contract or com-

bination in the nature of a trust in restraint of trade between the several States or Territories is a conspiracy, illegal and punishable by fine or imprisonment."

Punishment for the Crime.

"Another section provides that the punishment upon conviction of this conspiracy shall be one year in jail or \$500 fine, or both."

"Under the provision of this law the United States Attorney-General only can prosecute. The Anti-Trust League, a year ago, had before the Attorney-General a complaint against the coal strike, in which evidence was presented on which a conviction would have been certain."

"The Attorney-General promised to proceed at once, but all efforts to get him to do so have been fruitless."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—It is believed here that a resort to proceedings against the coal-carrying roads on the charge of imposing unlawful carrying rates while possible, is impracticable, on account of its impracticability to accomplish results in the least emergency.

MASCAGNI'S MEN CAN PLAY HERE

Famous Composer, on His Arrival, Finds Labor Contract Law Debars His Orchestra

HE SHOWS DISPLEASURE.

Mr. Franko Gives Way and the Famous Composer Will Himself Conduct the Grau Organization.

Signor Pietro Mascagni, the noted Italian composer and conductor whose grand opera will be heard next week at the Metropolitan Opera House, arrived to-day on the American Line steamship Philadelphia. He was greeted by an ovation seldom accorded a foreign artist.

He wore a brown redora hat, light brown gloves and a long dark frock coat of the striped pattern. He was accompanied by his wife and his business representative, Joseph Smith.

When Signor Mascagni and his wife had proceeded half way down the pier Agostino De Balsi, editor of the Progresso Italo-Americano, and S. Kronberg, of the theatrical firm of Mittenberg, of the American tour of the Mascagni company, advanced with a large box containing American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley.

Welcomed to America.

"We welcome you to America," said De Balsi in greeting.

"Thank you," responded Mascagni in the only English words he knows. His gray-blue eyes snapped with pleasure, and as the crowd cheered he made a short speech in Italian for the benefit of the representatives of the various Italian societies who had gathered on the pier.

It was with signs of manifest displeasure, however, that Mascagni received information that on account of the contract labor law the members of his own orchestra would not be permitted to play at the Metropolitan Opera House. He was astounded to learn of the existence of the statute, and his business representative said that in all probability the Mascagni orchestra would be allowed to play while the company was on the road for fifteen weeks.

That the regular Metropolitan Grau Orchestra would give the music during the New York season of five weeks was made known to-day, when its members were requested to appear for rehearsal.

Nathan Franko, leader of the local organization, has consented to step aside and allow Signor Mascagni to conduct his men during the Mascagni season. The composer was not inclined to discuss the change in the plan as announced.

Ignoring the Composer.

Through a line formed by 150 members of the Mascagni Society carriages containing the composer and his party proceeded to the Hotel Albany, where an informal reception was held. Talking through the medium of his representative, Mascagni said to an Evening World reporter:

"I anticipate one of the most delightful experiences of my life while in America. I would not be fitting for me to say much at this time. I await with composure the initial performance, but feel confident that the verdict of the American public will be favorable."

Mascagni will not conduct the rehearsals of "The Eternal City," shortly to be produced by the Metropolitan. Although he wrote the music, he stated that his own company would take up his time.

MYSTERY IN DEATH OF OLD ACTOR.

Young Ballard's mind is believed to have been unbalanced through overstudy. He was on the Weehawken ferry boat Midland and suddenly made a dash for the rail, crying:

"Mother, I will go to you!"

He was caught by deck hands, who had noticed his erratic behavior, and he boarded the boat, and was restrained, although he fought fiercely to throw himself into the river.

In his pocket was a letter from Miss L. Halne, Kirkside, Roxbury, N. Y. It read:

Dear Mr. Ballard, I have shown your letter to Miss Helen Gould, and she says that if you continue your studies in the New York University during 1904-05.

At the hospital, the doctors said that Ballard had been studying four days and nights without sleep, and that his mind had given way under the strain. They said he would be all right after a few days of rest.

ENGLISH FEAR HEAVY EXPORTS OF COAL.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The coal situation in the United States and President Roosevelt's intervention have aroused widespread interest here, though many of the comments are purely selfish.

Commenting on the prospective scarcity of coal in the United States for some time to come, the Globe this afternoon suggests that the consequent demand for English supplies is liable to lead to such a coal famine here as to necessitate Government action to prevent the export and depletion of local stock.

Additional large orders from the United States for steam coal were reported to-day on the Newcastle Coal Exchange. Exporters are negotiating for a number of large steamers to transport coal to America.

PANIC WHEN CAR JUMPS TRACKS.

Several men and women were thrown from a car of the Union Railway Company at One Hundred and Sixty-first street and Third avenue, which jumped the tracks into a shallow ditch yesterday.

There was a panic among the passengers and several men and two women who were on the end seats nearest the ditch were thrown out. They were only slightly bruised and all refused to give their names. Traffic was not resumed on an hour.

MISS HECKER WINS GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AGAIN

Apawamis Player Defeats Miss Wells of Boston by 4 Up in Finals at Brookline.

(Special to The Evening World.)

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 4.—Miss Genevieve Hecker won the third round of the women's national golf championship this afternoon, beating Miss L. A. Wells, of Boston, 4 up and 5 to play, in a brilliant match. This is the second consecutive year the popular Apawamis player has won the championship of America.

It took some time to clear the course before the players could be started. Miss Wells, who had the honor, pulled her drive badly, while Miss Hecker dropped 140 yards away against a fairly stiff breeze. Miss Wells was well out on her second, and her third went within fifty yards of the green. Miss Hecker's was a fine one, and with a midiron she pitched her ball on to the green. Miss Wells's fourth overran the green, but struck a rake and luckily bounded back. Miss Hecker being away, played the like, laying her ball dead. Miss Wells took two more for the hole. Miss Hecker won the hole 5 to 6.

Miss Wells Evened Matters.

Miss Wells evened matters on the second hole. Both made fairly good drives. Miss Wells getting the better of it, and neither attempted to reach the green on the second, playing wide. Miss Wells was just off the green on her third, and while Miss Hecker was on the third, and she was away and had to play the odd. She overruled, and as the Boston woman laid her approach dead, the champion lost the hole to 5.

Miss Hecker won the third through a jump out of the bunker. Miss Wells pulled her drive badly, and while Miss Hecker's ball, jumping nearly by out of the bunker, rolled on to the green, Miss Wells overran the hole, giving it to the champion 3 to 4. Miss Hecker was 1 up.

Going to the fourth, Miss Hecker made a good drive of 150 yards, but Miss Wells fairly took the breath away from the crowd by a 230-yard liner straight down the course, one of the longest drives seen thus far in the tournament. Miss Hecker was short of the green and it looked easy for Miss Wells. The Boston player, however, topped her cleek shot and pitched over the green into the road beyond.

Miss Hecker's approach shot overran the hole and it was easy for Miss Hecker, 5 to 6. She was now 2 up.

Miss Hecker Leads.

On the fifth both got good drives, but

again Miss Wells distanced her opponent. Their scores were equally good, but Miss Wells's third overran the green, while Miss Hecker's stopped on the edge of the banking. Miss Wells called for her put, while Miss Hecker was dead to the hole. Miss Wells missed her fifth, losing the hole 6 to 5. Miss Hecker 3 up.

Again both drove finely for the sixth. Miss Wells being a trifle longer. Both made poor seconds, and were short on their third shots. Miss Wells laid hers down in a fine approach, and won 5 to 6. Miss Hecker 3 up.

Going to the seventh Miss Wells drove another long one, but it was above and to the left of the green. Miss Hecker laid her drive four feet from the hole and running down her put won the hole 2 to 3. Miss Hecker 5 up.

For the eighth hole Miss Hecker just missed the bunker on the right, while Miss Wells drove another screamer, which unfortunately bounded off from the top of the hill and rolled down into the rough grass on the left. Miss Hecker sent her second out of bounds, but reached the green on her third. Miss Wells was way beyond on her second and was on the green even with her opponent on her third.

Close Play Here.

Each hole out in 2 more and the hole was halved for the first time in the match. Miss Hecker still 3 up.

The Boston player actually threw away the next hole. Miss Hecker topped her drive, getting barely 75 yards, and followed it up by a poor second and cleared the bunker on the left. Miss Wells drove off with another 130 yard ball, her second was a fine one but a bit to the left. Her approach, however, was poor. Miss Hecker's fourth was within six feet of the hole, and that there is no doubt the victims were murdered.

Miss Wells again was short. Miss Hecker ran down her put. Miss Wells taking two more at the post, 5 to 6. Miss Hecker 4 up at the turn.

The cards, out:

Miss Wells..... 5 6 3 5 6 4 5 5 4 3 Miss Hecker..... 5 6 4 6 5 3 5 5 6 4 6

Miss Wells Bunkered.

On the tenth, Miss Hecker drove just beyond the green, but Miss Wells, after being bunkered, took two to get out and lost 6 to 4. Miss Hecker 5 up.

For the fifth both drove well, but Miss Wells laid her second on the green, while Miss Hecker was short. The Boston woman won 4 to 6. Miss Hecker 4 up.

Miss Wells drove a grand ball for the twelfth, carrying the bunker with yards to spare, but Miss Hecker was trapped.

The champion attempted to get down the green in three, but laid her approach within five feet of the hole. Miss Wells hit it, and the second, but was over the green on the third and short of the fourth. Both putted poorly. Miss Wells finally winning the hole 5 to 6. Miss Hecker 3 up.

MISS COULD TO MOROS ROUTED

Send Her Own Doctor to Look After Young Student Made Insane by Overstudy.

TO GO TO BLOOMINGDALE

Miss Helen Gould has come to the rescue of Bruce Ballard, the New York University student who last evening jumped into the North River from the ferry-boat Midland, of the Weehawken line.

The young man, whose home is in Roxbury, N. Y., and who obtained one of the scholarships endowed by Miss Gould, is in the insane pavilion of Bellevue Hospital. This morning Dr. Slinger, of Tarrytown, N. Y., one of Miss Gould's physicians, called at the hospital and examined Ballard.

He found the man insane and said that by the direction of Miss Gould he would remove the young man to Bloomingdale Insane Asylum either to-morrow or Monday.

Ballard was removed from Roosevelt Hospital to the insane ward of Bellevue at 8 o'clock this morning. He is confined in Ward 38 under the care of Dr. Packard.

Young Ballard's mind is believed to have been unbalanced through overstudy. He was on the Weehawken ferry boat Midland and suddenly made a dash for the rail, crying:

"Mother, I will go to you!"

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TRUE ARMOR.

Proper Food Defends Against Disease.

There is an assayer and chemist in Rosita, Colo., Mr. C. Wulstet, who shows by actual every-day demonstration that scientific food will make a man young again. He says:

"The question of proper food which will assimilate and protect the system from loss and waste of brain and muscle becomes a serious one when man advances to my age of past 68. I am continually under a great strain of mind, which for the last 35 years were upon me seriously. My digestion became impaired and my whole system weak."

"I saw Grape-Nuts in a grocery store and bought a box. I tested it in my laboratory and found it correct according to your declaration of its substances in proportion with the phosphates intact."

"I made it my principal food and gained in one week 15 pounds in weight, and had the pleasure of seeing my indigestion leave me entirely. After a year and a half of its use I feel 20 years younger, and am as strong and supple as I never was before during the last decade. I simply have found the true armor which is defending my body against disease and withering age."

"I find it of advantage in field work and when prospecting at the mountains. When I go on upon expeditions I take a quantity of Grape-Nuts along with me. This abolishes cumbersome baggage and food cooking utensils. A little sugar, a can of condensed milk, my Grape-Nuts, and I have my food in a closely condensed form, not weighing over 4 pounds, to carry and I never get hungry. Concentrated nutriment is the most effective in all chemical operations, and Grape-Nuts are the reagents that keep the body's laboratory (the stomach) in perfect working order. Your product is perfect."

MISSING BOYS WERE MURDERED

Camden Crime Stirs Public and Trouble Feared When Slayer is Caught.

(Special to The Evening World.)

CAMDEN, N. J., Oct. 4.—The bodies of Price Jennings, the fourteen-year-old son of Bandmaster Joseph Jennings, of the Third Regiment, N. G. N. J., and John Coffin, the eleven-year-old boy of William Coffin, freight agent of the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, were found to-day near Haddonfield.

The boys had been murdered and their bodies hidden in a thicket. A man with whom the lads had been seen is under suspicion, and the police are looking for him. He is well known, and it is expected he will soon be in custody. The motive for the crime is not explained.

There is intense feeling here over the affair and a demonstration is feared when the slayer is arrested.

The boys, who were inseparable companions, disappeared on Wednesday. On Wednesday night a young man about nineteen years old, who was a friend of John Coffin's elder brother, called at Freight Agent Coffin's house and wanted to be employed to search for the boys, but the offer was refused.

County Physician Jones has made an examination of the bodies and declared that there is no doubt the victims were murdered.

Paul Woodward, living at No. 222 Benson street, Camden, who is thought to know something of the boys' fate, was taken to the court-house by a policeman this afternoon and put through a rigid examination by Prosecutor Lloyd.

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